

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend as indicated below.

[0007] To effectively clear such vegetation, an exemplary implement for clearing and grooming must be capable of providing enough power to the cutting apparatus to sever varying diameters of trees and brush. Such power produces detrimental forces to components of the cutting apparatus. These require routine maintenance, repairs and sometimes major overhauls. However, exemplary implements for clearing and grooming are not designed for repairs or overhauls in the field, and are therefore, transported to a repair shop. If the implement for clearing and grooming is working at an operation site several miles from an access road, then considerable time is wasted transporting the excavator across rough terrain. Additionally, the transport truck must also travel to the shop after the excavator arrives at the pick-up location where the transport truck is to be loaded.

[0032] A shroud 117 is mounted to the bottom section 118 of cutting head frame 110 and extends downwardly therefrom generally in front and below hydraulic cylinder 123. Shroud 117 defines a back section 120 extending toward serrated plate 115 wherein back section 120 terminates to form a third set of teeth 116 configured to engage in complementary fashion the second first set of teeth 115a 115b. Such engagement defines a first closed position of jaw 113. Particularly referring to Fig. 2, activation of hydraulic cylinder 123 selectively extends and retracts piston 125 to pivot jaw 113 about pivot point

112 between the first closed position (shown in solid lines), and alternatively, a second open position 122, shown in phantom. Accordingly, jaw 113 and third set of teeth 116 cooperate relative one another to provide a grasping action for debris and severed vegetation.